

具有高空间分辨率的低增益雪崩探测器研究

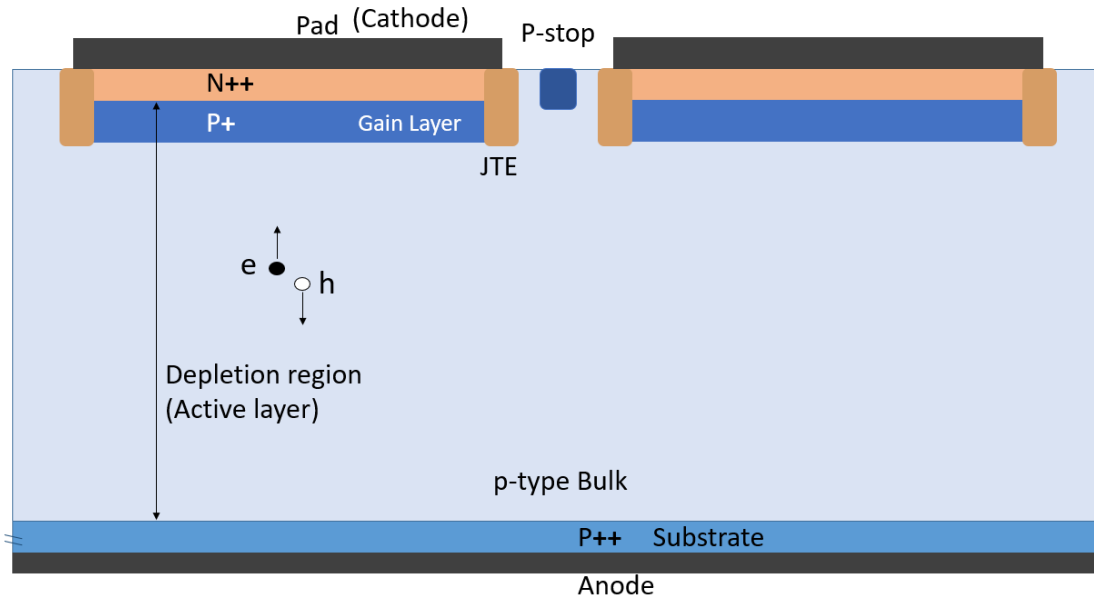
李梦朝, 孙维益, 赵梅, 梁志均

On behalf of IHEP HGTD group

中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS



1. Introduction of AC-LGAD



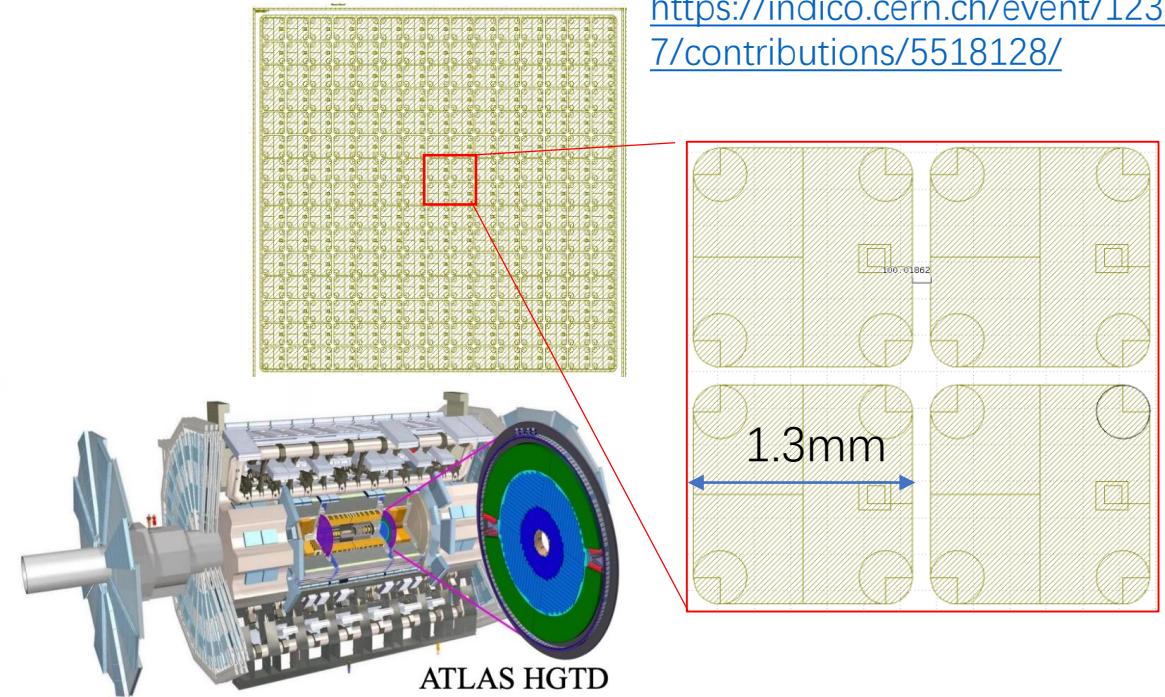
2 pixels LGAD (Low-Gain Avalanche Diode)

The readout pad is connected to n++ layer

- Gain 10-50
- Time resolution $\sim 30\text{ps}$
- Radiation hardness: $2.5e15 n_{eq}/\text{cm}^2$
- **Position resolution:** pixel size/ $\sqrt{12}$
- **Dead zone :** p-stop and JTE

15×15 LGAD for ATLAS HGTD project

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1230837/contributions/5518128/>



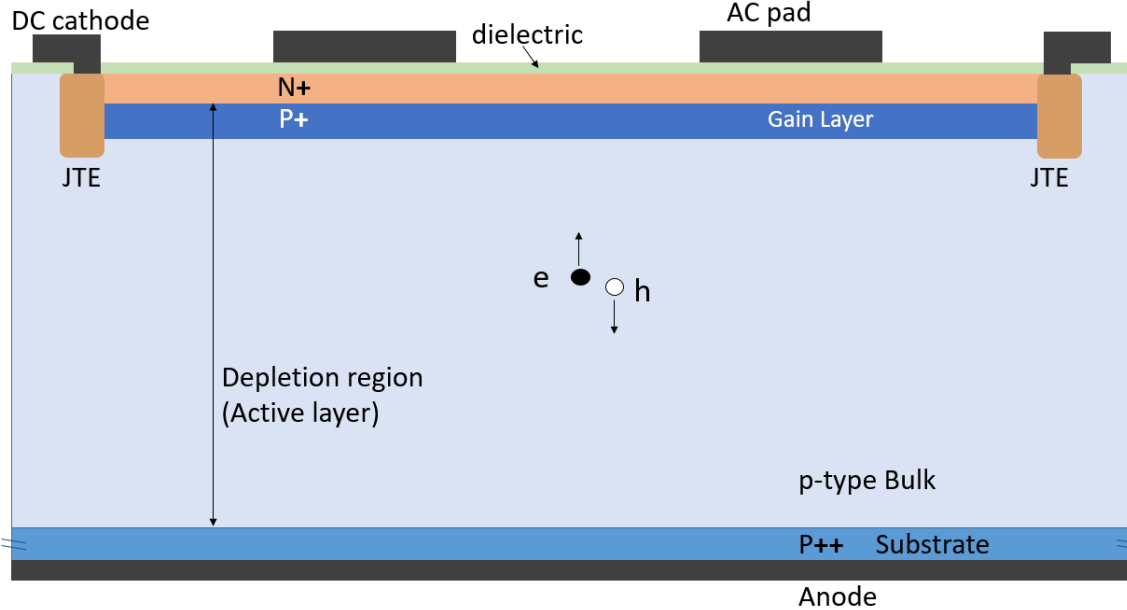
- **Pixel size: 1.3mm**
- **Dead zone : 0.05~0.1mm**

Better position resolution

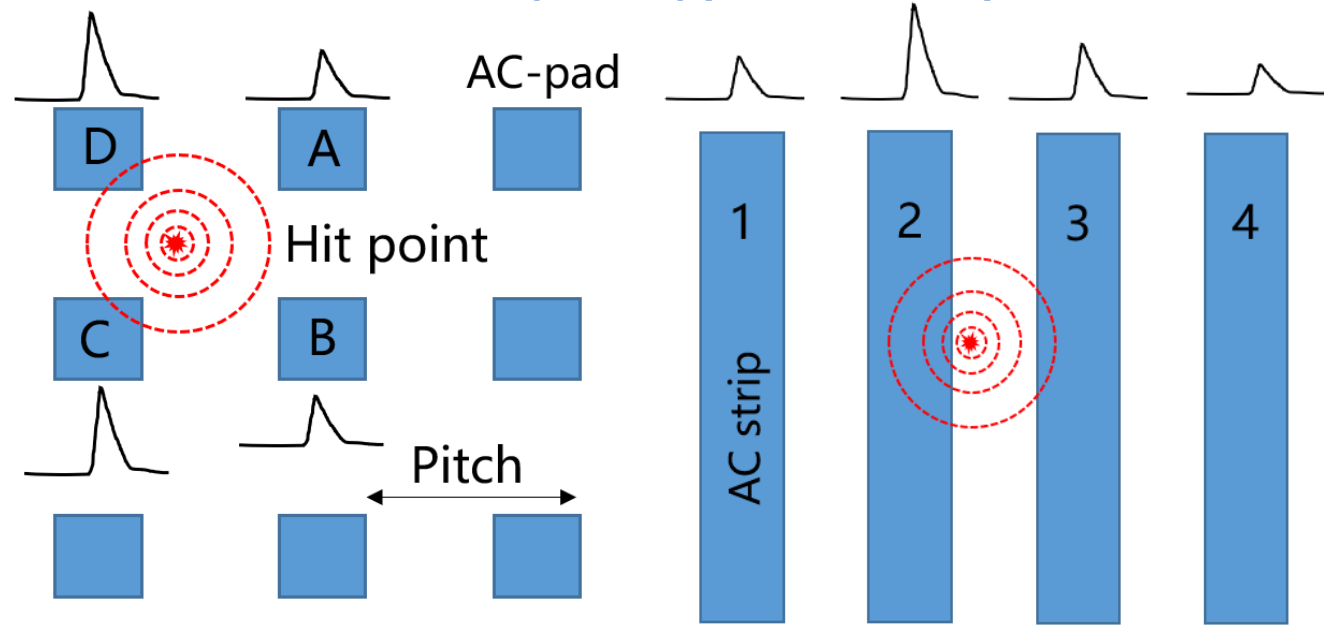
- > Reduce pixel size
- > Lower fill factor
- > More readout channels



1. Introduction of AC-LGAD



AC-LGAD: two layout types for AC-pads



AC-LGAD (AC-coupled LGAD)

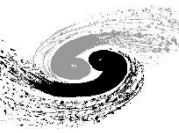
- Metal AC-pads separated from the n+ layer by a thin dielectric (SiO_2 , Si_3N_4)
- **No dead zone (100% fill factor)**
- **Position resolution: 5~10 μm**
- **Time resolution ~ 30ps**
- Radiation hardness: same as LGAD

Pixels AC-LGAD:

- Position information: **X** and **Y**
- Bump bonding to ASIC

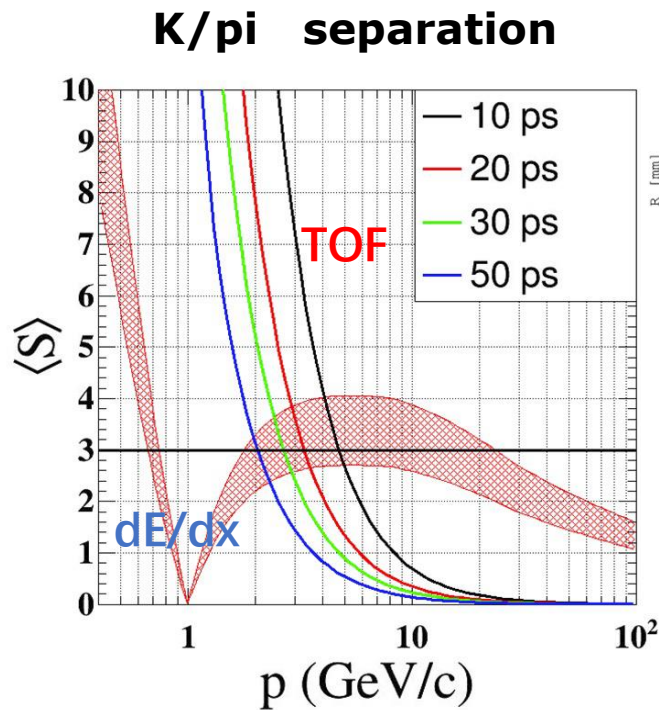
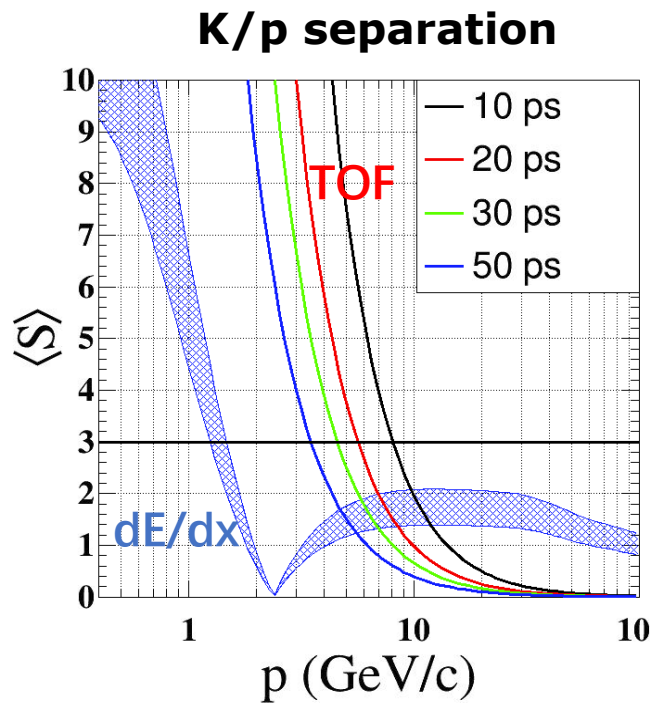
Strips AC-LGAD:

- Position information: **X** or **Y**
- Lower readout density, wire bonding (easy)

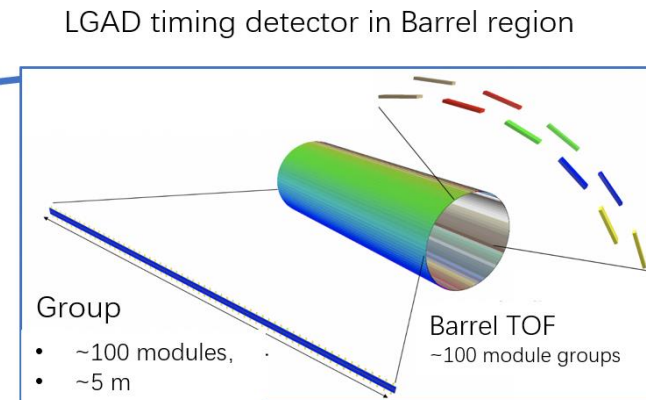
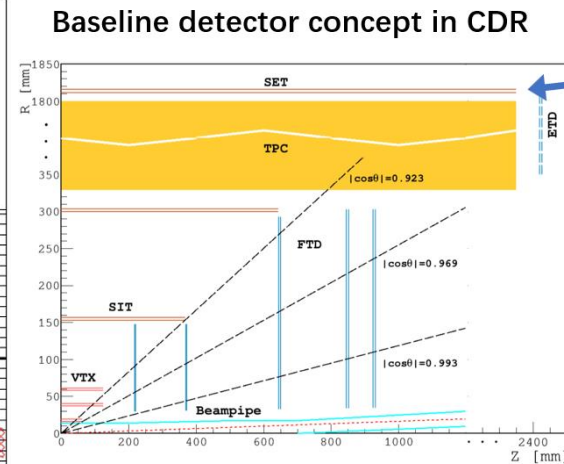


2. AC-LGAD的应用: CEPC 时间探测器

- CEPC will produce 10^{12} Z boson at Z pole: **Rich flavor physics program**
- **Particle separation problems** of Gas detector (dE/dx) for CEPC flavor physics:
 - **0.5-2 GeV for K/pi separation, >1.5 GeV for K/p separation**
- **CEPC International Advisory Committee: one of the key recommendations**
Precision timing detector should be determined as a matter of urgency (**4D tracker**)
- **Timing detector is complementary to gas detector:** improves the separation ability
0 - 4 GeV for K/pi separation, **0 - 8 GeV** for K/p separation
- **Concept design:** Offer the time and spatial information (**4D tracker**) Close to / replace SET tracker



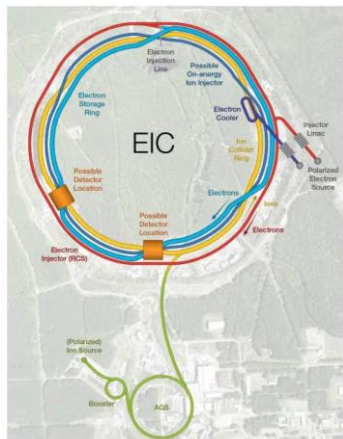
CEPC LGAD timing detector concept designs



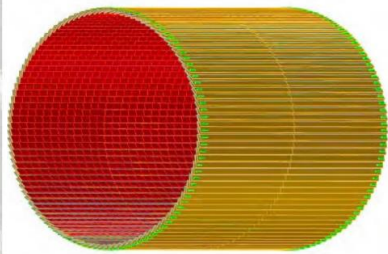


2. AC-LGAD的应用

电子离子对撞机EIC: Timing-tracker

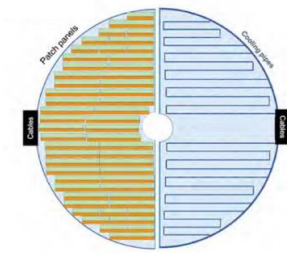


Barrel AC-LGAD detector



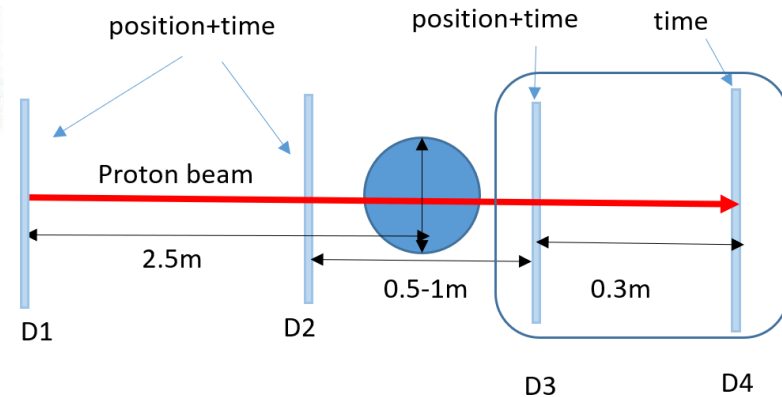
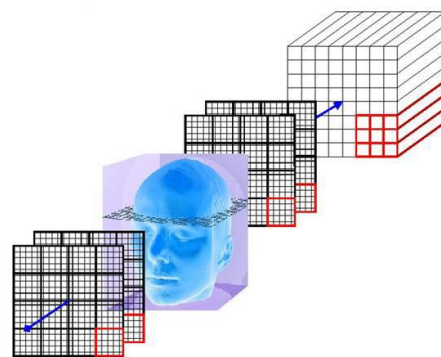
10.9 m²

Hadron endcap AC-LGAD detector

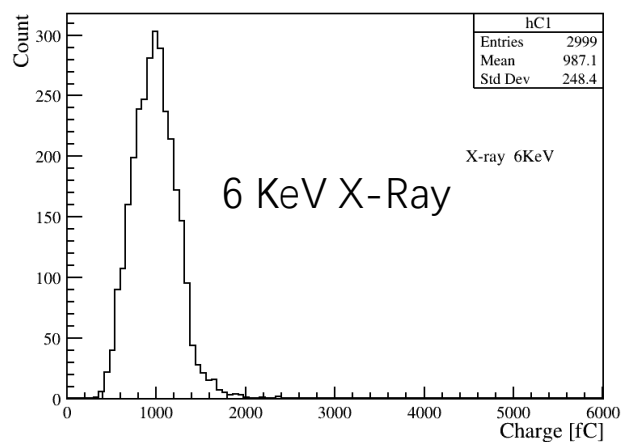
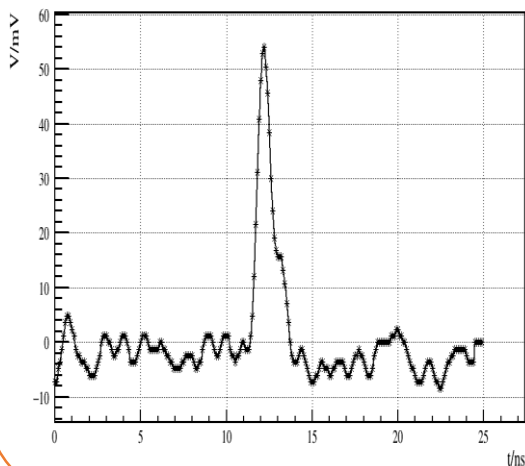


2.22 m²

核医疗设备如: 质子治疗与质子CT中的探测器



先进光源中X射线探测器



其它应用

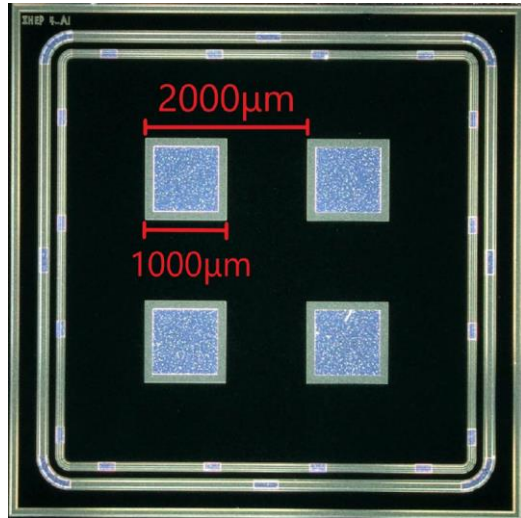
- 束流测试平台的束流望远镜
- 激光定位与导航: 激光雷达
- 其他粒子物理与核物理实验中径迹与时间探测器
-



3. 高能所 IHEP AC-LGAD 探测器设计

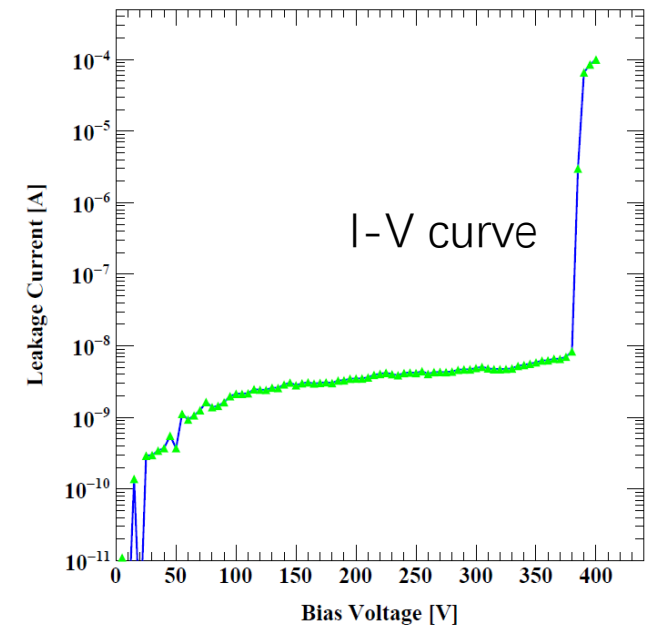
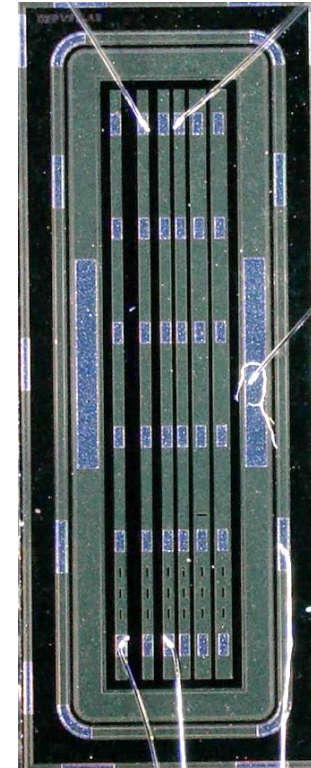
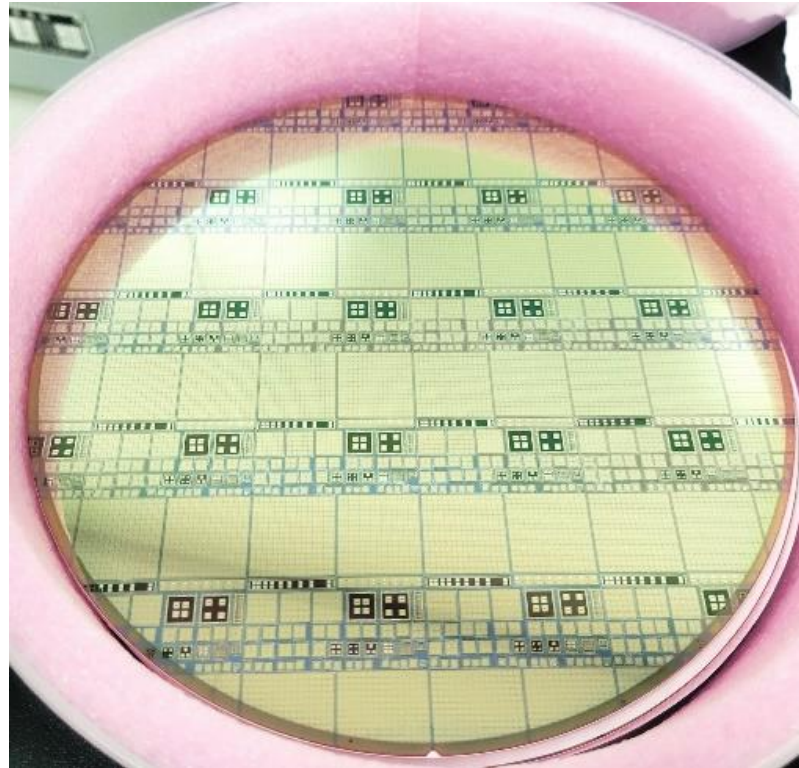
Pixels AC-LGAD:

- Pitch size 2000um, pad size 1000um
- Different N+ dose :
 - 10P (phosphorus), 5P, 1P, 0.5P, 0.2P



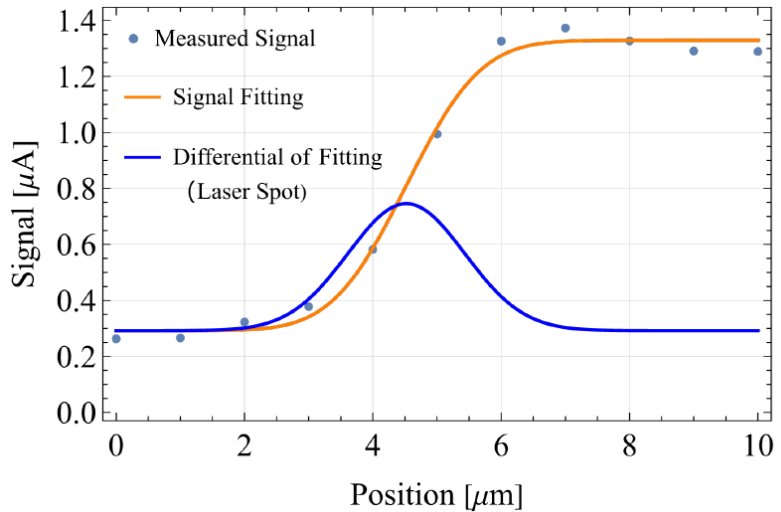
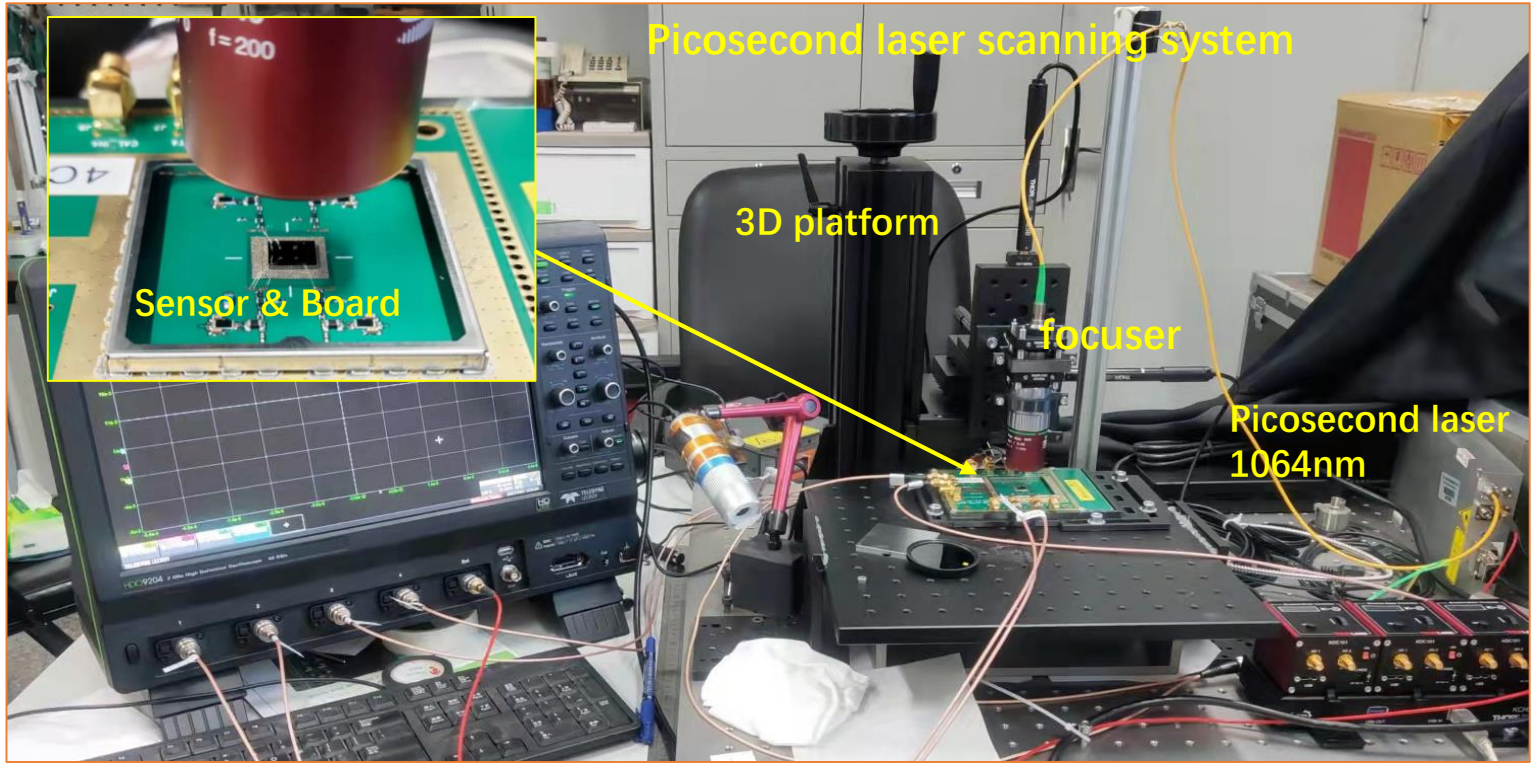
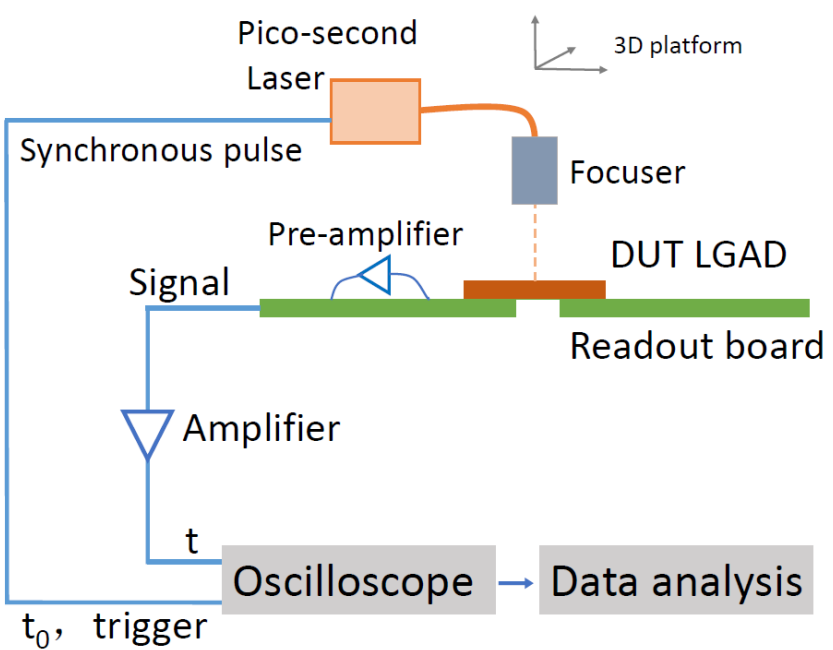
Strips AC-LGAD:

- AC-pad length 5.6mm, width 100um
- Different Pitch size:
 - 150um, 200um, 250um



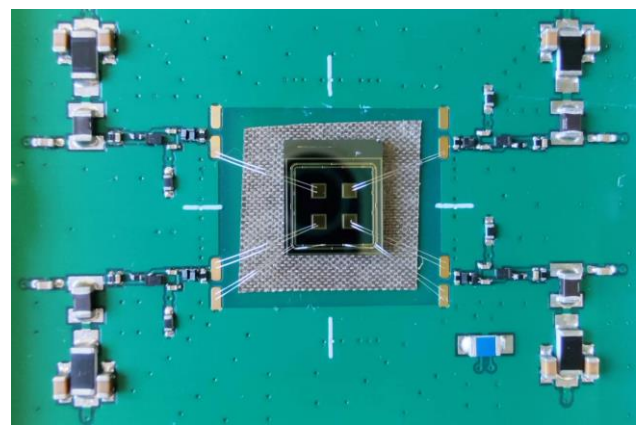


4. 皮秒激光测试：测试系统



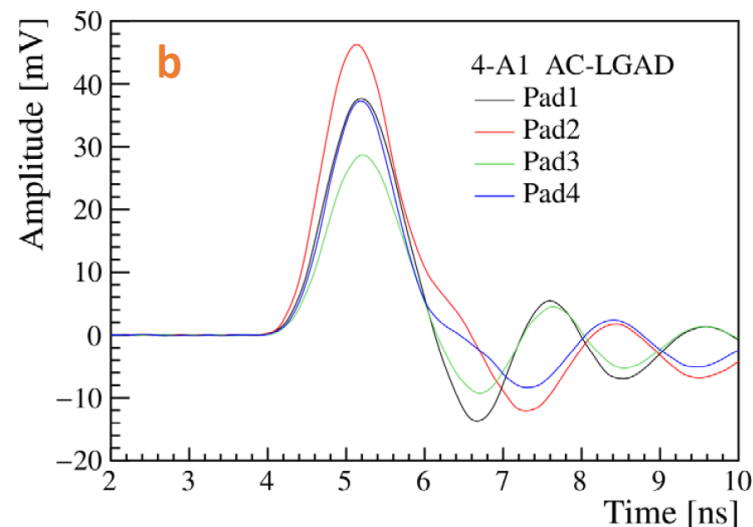
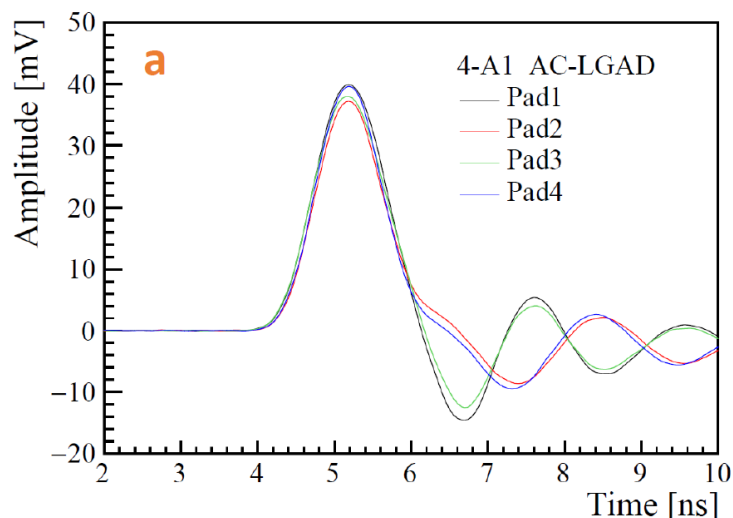
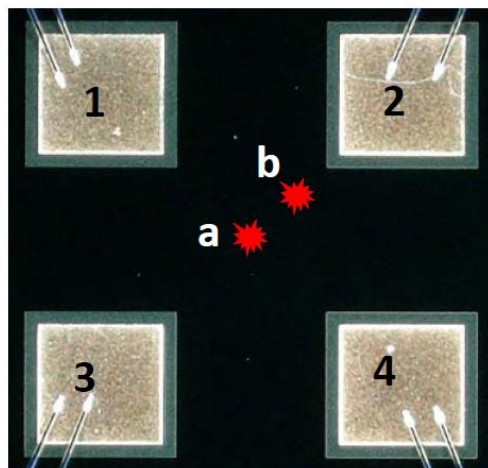
Picosecond laser scanning system

- Displacement accuracy 1 μm
- Automated scanning
- Picosecond laser 1064nm
- Laser pulse energy ~ 1 pJ
- Laser spot size 2~5 μm

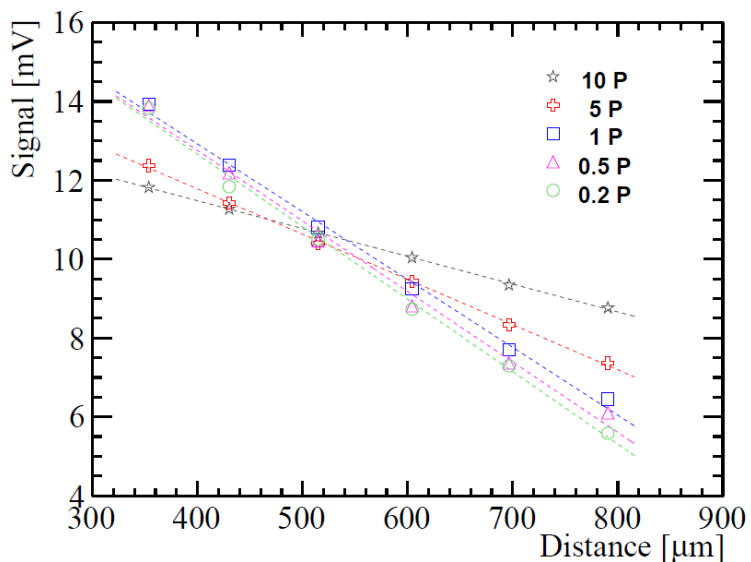




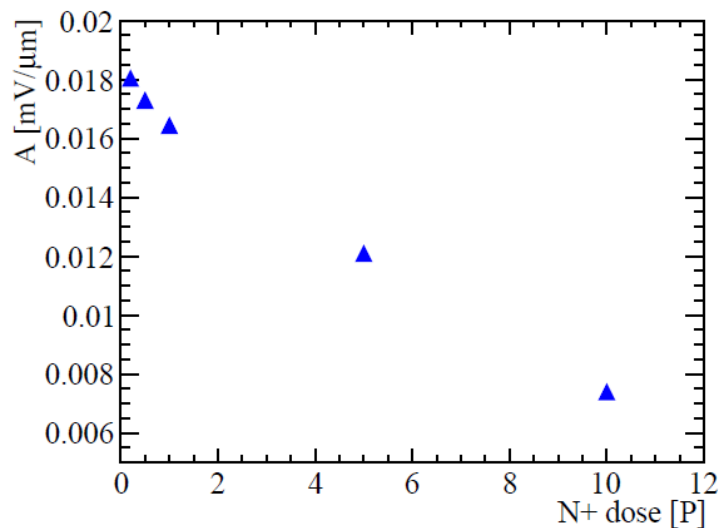
4. 皮秒激光测试：信号特征



signal amplitude vs. distance



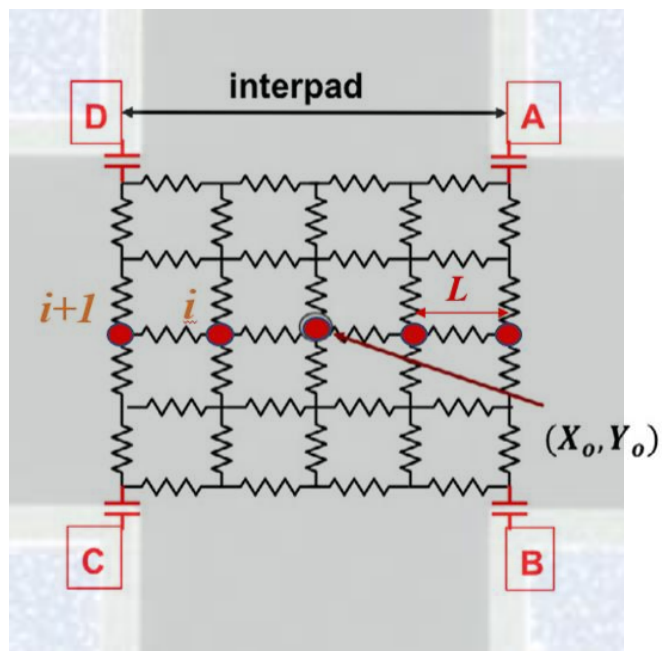
attenuation factor A



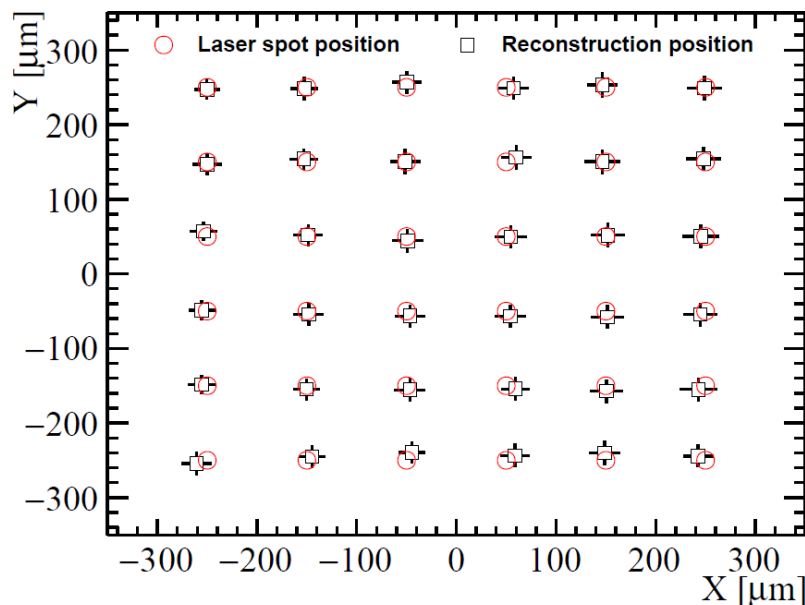
- The signal decreases with distance
- The factor A is obtained by the linear fit
- The A decreases with the increase of N+ dose
- **Low N + dose means high resistivity**



5. 位置信息重建: pixels AC-LGAD

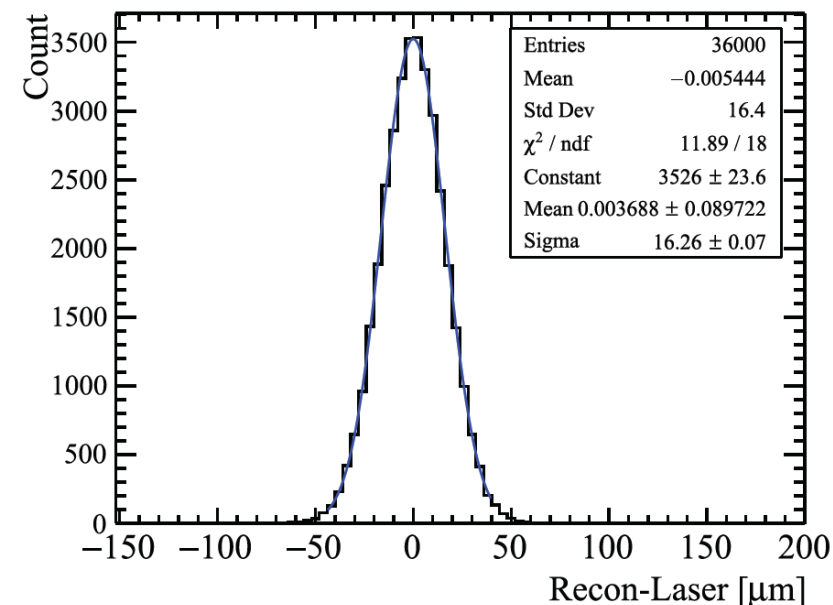


reconstructed 6x6 positions



Good consistency

Spatial resolution: reconstruction - laser



$$X = X_0 + k_x \left(\frac{q_A + q_B - q_C - q_D}{q_A + q_B + q_C + q_D} \right) = X_0 + k_x m$$

$$Y = Y_0 + k_y \left(\frac{q_A + q_D - q_B - q_C}{q_A + q_B + q_C + q_D} \right) = Y_0 + k_y n$$

Correction factor: k_x k_y

$$k_x = L \frac{\sum(m_{i+1} - m_i)}{\sum(m_{i+1} - m_i)^2} \quad k_y = L \frac{\sum(n_{i+1} - n_i)}{\sum(n_{i+1} - n_i)^2}$$

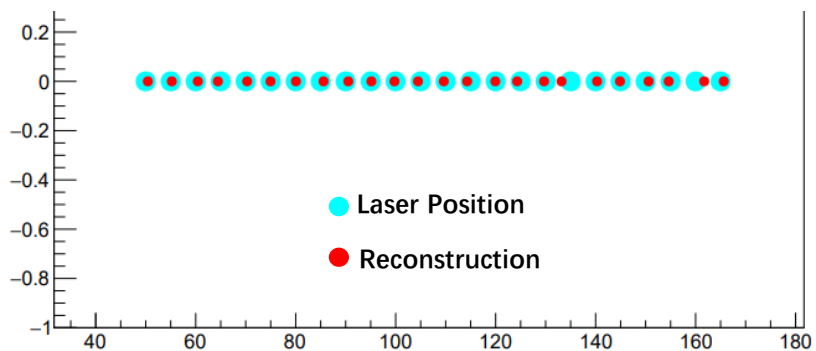
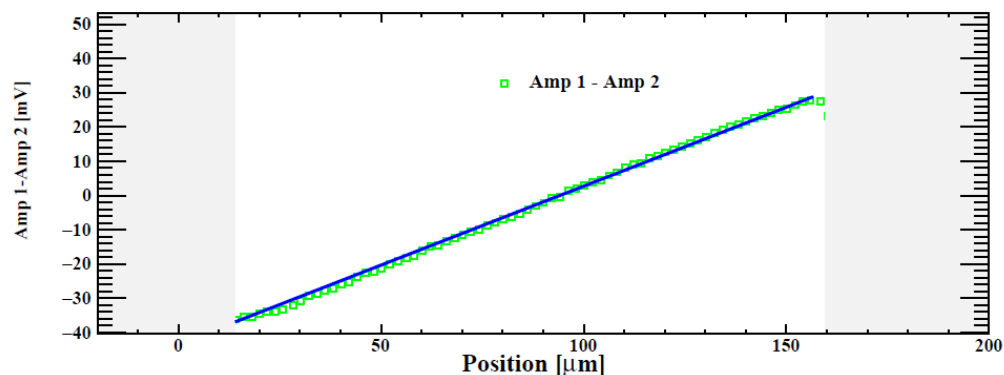
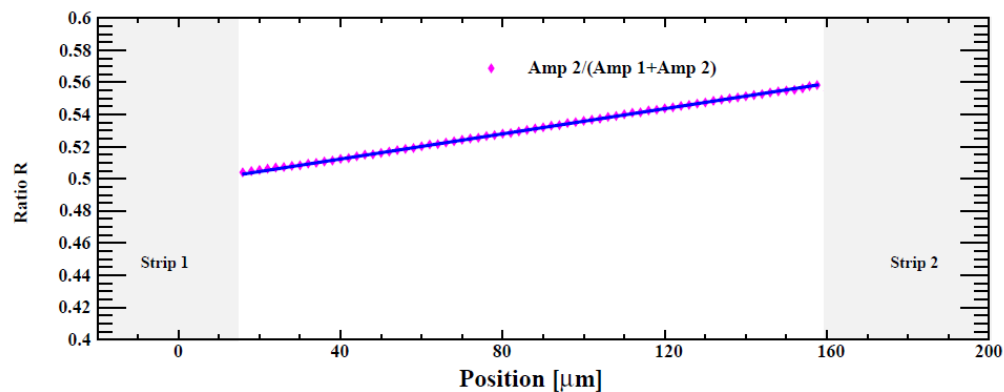
Discretized Positioning Circuit model (DPC)

Spatial resolution :

- the sigma of the difference between the laser and the reconstructed position

$$\sigma_{\text{spatial}} = \sigma_{\text{reconstruction-laser}}$$

5. 位置信息重建: strips AC-LGAD

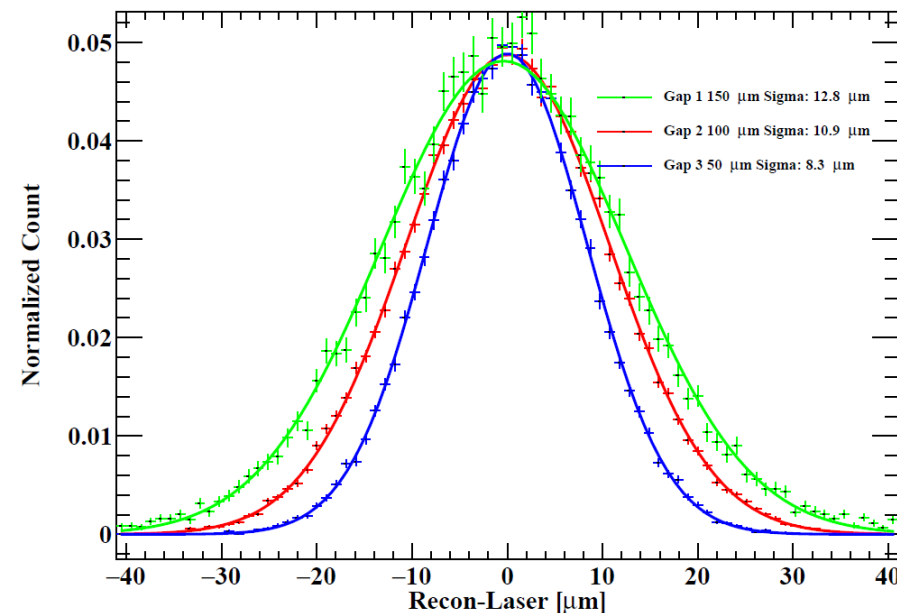


reconstructed positions

reconstructed position

$$R = \frac{Amp_2}{Amp_1 + Amp_2}$$

$$x = \frac{R - c}{k_R}$$



Position reconstruction:

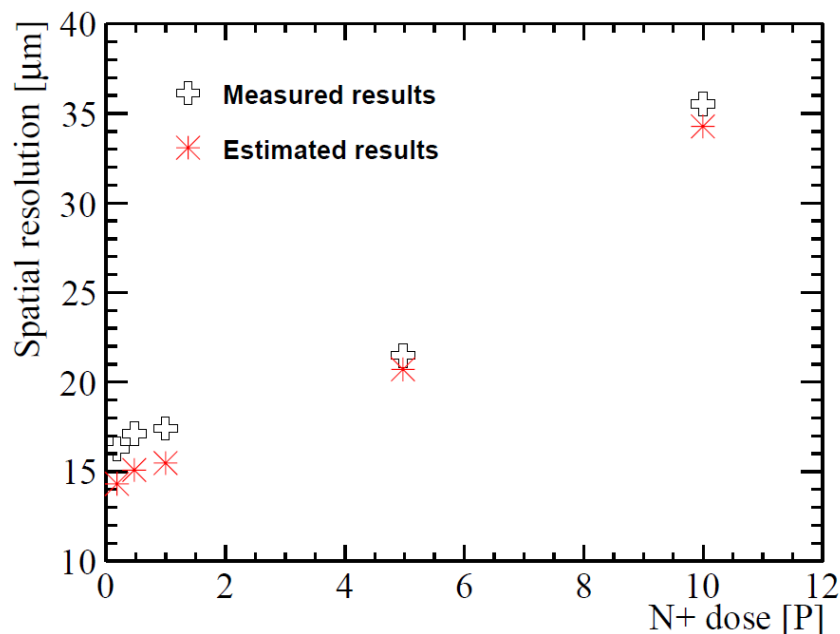
- The fraction of the signal (R) changes linearly with the movement of the laser.
- Good consistency between the reconstruction position and the laser position
- **The smaller the pitch size, the better the spatial resolution**

已投稿 *IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science*

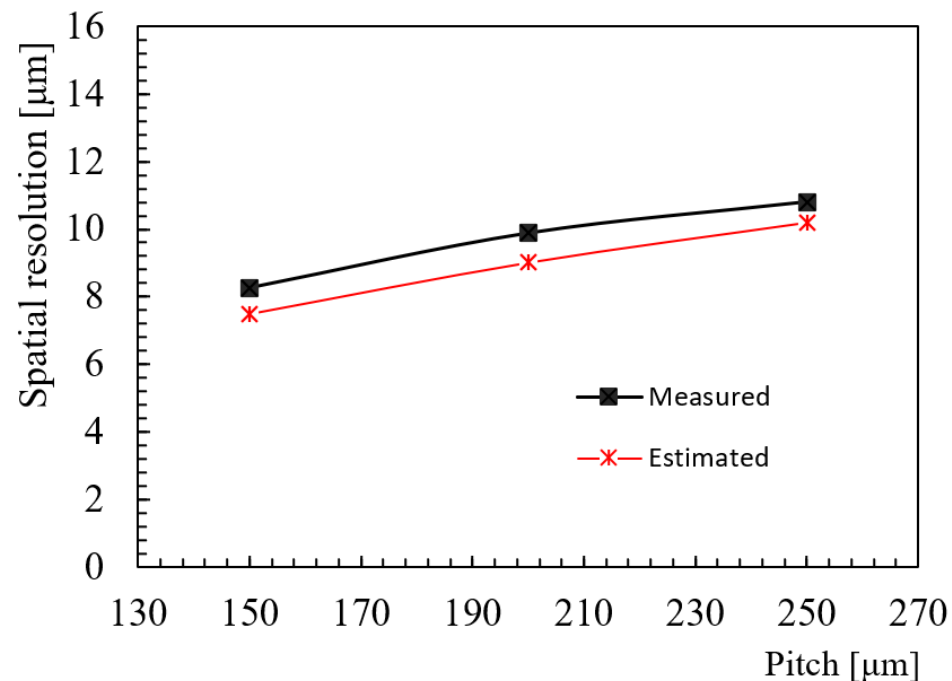


7. N+剂量与单元尺寸对空间分辨率的影响

Spatial resolution Vs. **N+ dose**



Spatial resolution Vs. **pitch size**



Resolution estimation:

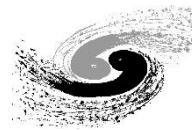
$$\sigma_{spatial} \approx \frac{N}{A}$$

A: signal attenuation factor

N: noise RMS (sensor + electronics)

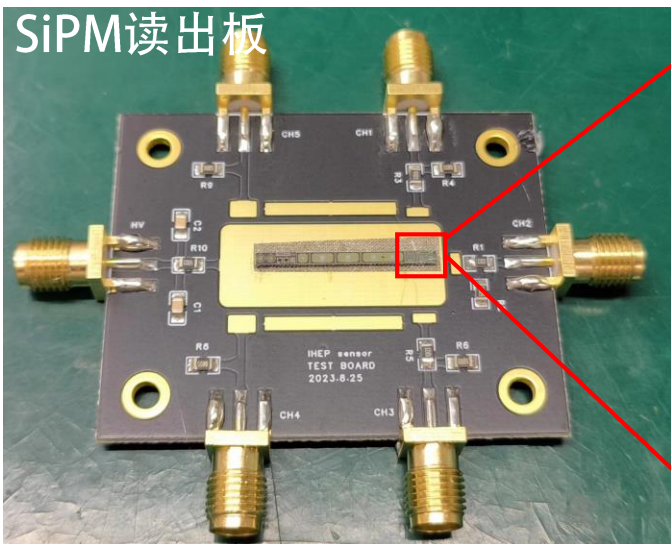
- N+ dose 10 P \rightarrow 0.2 P, spatial resolution 36 \rightarrow 16 μm .
- **Lower N + dose** has higher resistivity and larger attenuation factor, \rightarrow **better spatial resolution**.
- Pitch size 250 μm \rightarrow 150 μm , spatial resolution 11 \rightarrow 8 μm .
- **Smaller pitch sizes** result in faster signal attenuation and larger attenuation factor, \rightarrow **better spatial resolution**

Spatial resolution can also be evaluated according to signal attenuation factor and noise level.

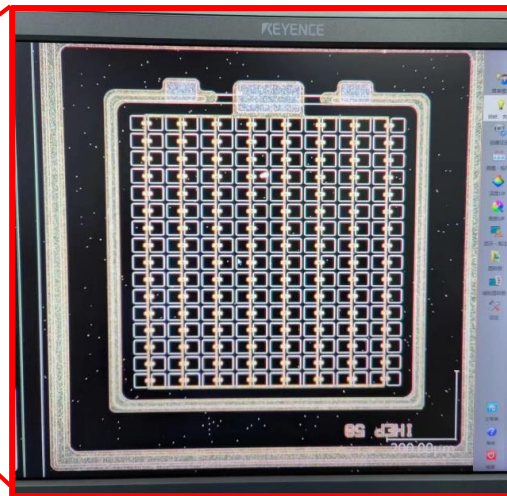


8. IHEP自研 SiPM 进展

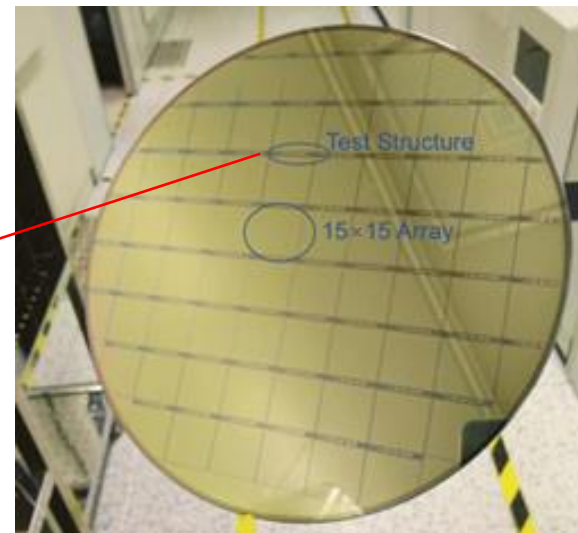
自研抗辐照SiPM可用于CEPC、HERD、LACT等项目



IHEP SiPM 样品

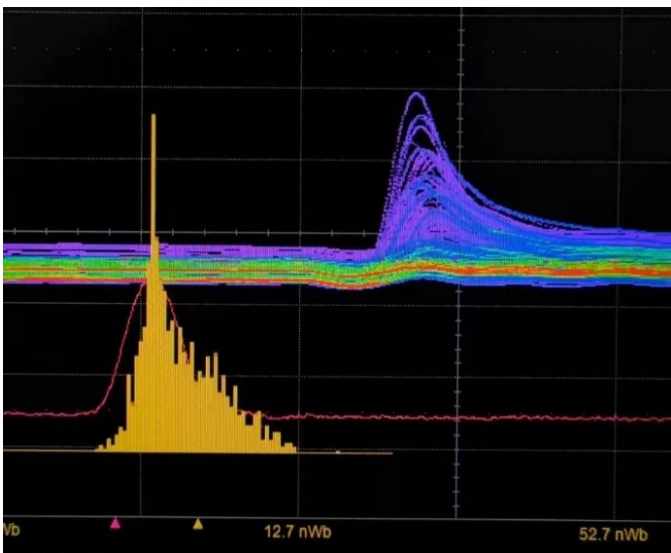


ATLAS LGAD 预生产晶圆



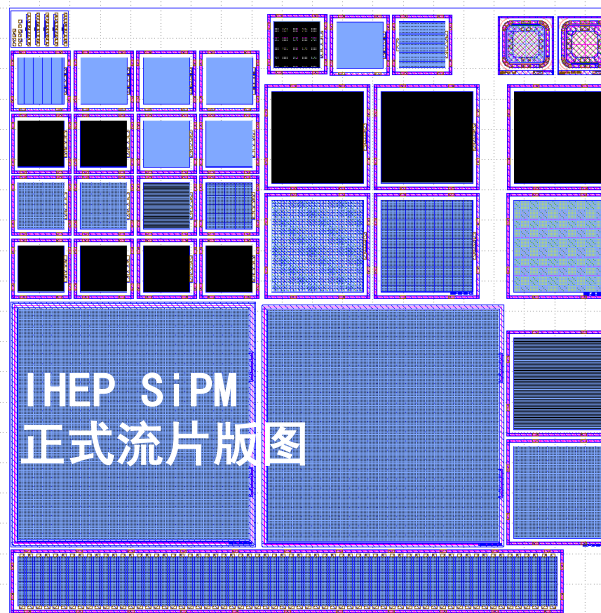
随LGAD 预生产的SiPM样品

- 部分结构与工艺初步验证
- Pixel size: 50 μ m
- 16 x 16 pixels
- 9月份收到



SiPM样品信号

- SiPM的结构设计和部分工艺得到验证
- 能量分辨率有待优化



正式流片计划:

- 10月底提交设计版图
- 年底完成第一版流片

SiPM器件尺寸:

- 7.6 mm X 7.6 mm
- 3.0 mm X 3.0 mm
- 1.5 mm X 1.5 mm

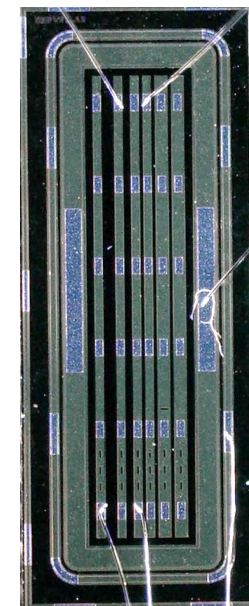
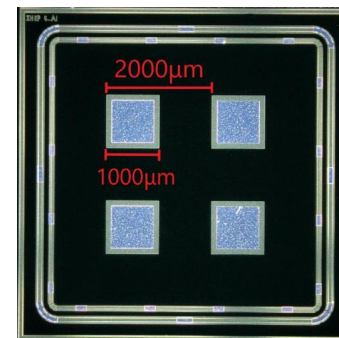
像素尺寸:

- 100 μ m、50 μ m、20 μ m、10 μ m



9. 总结

- AC-LGAD is a new 4D detector (position + time)
- IHEP has designed pixels and strips AC-LGAD sensors
- **The best spatial resolution of strips AC-LGAD $\sim 8\mu\text{m}$**
- **The best spatial resolution of pixels AC-LGAD $\sim 16\mu\text{m}$**
- **Low N+ dose (high resistivity) and small pitch size have better spatial resolution**
- **The signal attenuation factor and noise level are the main parameters for estimating the spatial resolution**

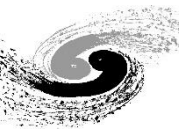


The next plan of IHEP AC-LGAD

- Test beam
- Optimize n+ p+ layers and AC-electrodes
- Longer (~ 40 mm) strips AC-LGAD
- Advanced algorithms for the reconstruction
- Ultra Low Noise Electronics
- ASIC and monolithic integration
-

IHEP自研SiPM

- 随LGAD预生产的SiPM样品，结构设计及部分工艺得到验证
- 正式流片计划：10月底提交设计版图，年底完成第一版流片



Thanks